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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Of-
fice of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 12, 1899.
Maximum temperature, 52 degrees; mini-
mum temperature, 43 degrees; mean tem-
perature, 52 degrees, which is 13 degrees
above the normal; accumulated excess of
precipitation since 1st of month, 91.00
inches; accumulated deficiency of precipi-
tation since 1st of month, 10.00 inches.
Total precipitation from 1st of month to date,
101.00 inches. The first duty of con-
gress upon its meeting should be to
strike the tariff from tin plate.

WHAT RANK HYPOCRISY!

Ecclesiastical interference in political
affairs is the only issue in local poli-
tics peculiar to the state. Both par-
ties are opposed to the practice of poly-
gamy; both parties have nevertheless
nominated and elected polygamists to
office in the state. No distinction has
been made; no attempt to disfranchise
men involved in the system has been
seriously considered, although this is
the logical trend of the present cru-
sade. Polygamists have been appointed
to federal positions by President Mc-
Kinley, although all the circumstances
were laid before him. Ministers have
sought the aid of the local storm
center in opposition to applicants for
postoffices in Utah on the ground that
they were polygamists, but the Janus-
faced boss refused to consider the mat-
ter at all.

When Senator Edmunds was leading
the fight against Mormonism, he told
the delegation from Utah that the real
objection to their organization was its
disposition to dominate political affairs,
and that polygamy was merely made
the excuse because its existence could
be proven, and because the moral senti-
ment of the country could be enlisted
to fight it and used to cripple the po-
litical machine.

But what has been the record of the
Salt Lake Tribune every time an at-
tempt has been made to abandon the
use of church influence in political cam-
paigns? It is always begging for it,
always making excuses for it, for it
has never been used except in the in-
terest of the Republican party. There
was an agreement made at the time of
the division on party lines whereby
Utah was to be made a Republican
state. The power of the ecclesiastical
machine was used to crush every man
who undertook to obtain fulfillment of
that unbroken contract. Nobody knows
this better than the Tribune knows it.
Mormons have protested against church
rule, only to have the Tribune sneer at
and assail them. The rank and file of
the dominant church is opposed to any
ecclesiastical interference whatever in
their political matters, and we believe
the present head of the church feels
the same way about it. But there is a
disposition on the part of the Republi-
can boss to force him into politics.
If possible, and to use his name and in-
fluence, by hook or crook, by misrep-
resentation or intimidation, in the in-
terest of the Republican party. At
that Democratic aide is neutrality on
the part of the church. Its officials
have a right to go upon the stump or
run for office if they choose; but not
to use religious meetings for either
party, or for or against any candidate;
or to speak through religious mediums
advising the people how to vote, as if
it were the wish of the president of the
church. This is the position Democrats
have always taken. A few years ago
hundreds of independent Mormons
gathered from all over the state to pro-
test against the unfair mixing of poli-
tics and religion.

Did the Tribune give them any en-
couragement? Not much. It was on its
face in the dust worshipping at the hier-
archical throne. What did it say of these
delegates? Read:

"They didn't know exactly what they
came for, but they knew there was a
call, and they being of the faithful, re-
sponded, as does the faithful Mussulman
when he hears the call to prayer, and
after the other of them got up and de-
clared how necessary it was that this
region should be free from church rule,
and then an address was prepared, and
we will guarantee that after election is
over, after the election, they will be
away, that Judge Powers himself will
affirm that there was never an earth be-
fore as this a national day, but not an
ordinance so sounding. The call was like
the manifesto of some Central Ameri-
can brigand, who having no other re-
sources to make a living, issues a man-
ifesto to incite his followers to under-
take a revolution, the object being to
divide the spoils, although the watchword
in freedom, etc., etc."

The Tribune denounced Mormons who
dared to protest against ecclesiastical
interference in political campaigns. It
called upon "the decent men of Utah,"
one of the stereotyped appeals of this
journalistic hypocrite, and asked them
"to read the proceedings, to hear the
declarations running through those pro-
ceedings, that this people cannot be
trusted, and to ask themselves what
they have done since they fairly and
frankly agreed to accept the situation,
to give an excuse for the public doubt
which has been cast upon their integ-
rity as men and citizens by the lead-
ers of that band of men in this terri-
tory called the Democracy. We ask
them if there is anything in that ad-
dress except that the Democracy doubt-
ed the good faith of the Mormon people
and tried through the whole address to
convict them; and we ask them to re-
cord their verdict on the 5th of Novem-
ber."

Could a clearer exhibition of down-
right demagoguery be given? Could the
exposure of the storm starter's dupli-
city and insincerity be more complete?
Appealing to the prejudice of the Mor-
mon people to go to the polls and re-
buke Mormons and Gentiles who had
asked for an absolute renunciation of
church and state, of political and ec-
clesiastical labors! Putting it on the

ground, too, that it cast a doubt upon
the leaders of the church it was trying
so hard to break into!

What a record! What hypocrisy!

ANOTHER WAR IN SIGHT.

The New York Herald says that the
Republican party "is straining at a
snatch to oppose Mr. Roberts while avo-
lving a camel in the shape of the
Santa Mura."

Certain administration apologists
have stated that Mr. McKinley will al-
low the treaty to stand until after our
authority is established in the Philip-
pines; but the insular commissioners in
recent interviews have said that the in-
stitutions of slavery and polygamy cannot
be abolished in the Philippines with-
out a long and bloody war, by the
side of which our affair with the Tagals
will be insignificant.

The New York Herald remarks that
"if General Otis is to be left in supreme
command, however, several generations
of harem keepers may draw that sal-
ary which the president has agreed to
pay the chiefs and suitors for their ac-
knowledgement of our national sover-
eignty."

TARIFF AND TINPLATE.

Some time ago The Herald called at-
tention to the extortions of the tin
plate trust and gave the figures show-
ing how the price had been increased
since the formation of the trust.

The Herald suggested that the only
way to protect consumers from this
tariff made monopoly was to remove
the protection from tin plate.

This suggestion made the local Re-
publican organ furious. It fairly raved
and howled at the very thought of a
tariff reduction on tin plate and de-
nounced as "flars, slaves, copperheads
and traitors" any body who proposed
any interference whatever with the tin
plate trust.

It is gratifying to note, however, that
the Tribune has lucid intervals when it
quits blackguarding long enough to
admit that The Herald is right.

Our morning contemporary gave ut-
terance to the following editorial con-
fession yesterday:

Extortions of the tin-plate trust in
dealing with American consumers are
having the effect of reviving the tin-
plate industry in Wales. The exports
from Swansea during August, 1899, were
18,428 tons, against 11,133 tons in Au-
gust, 1898, and part of that came to the
United States. The first duty of con-
gress upon its meeting should be to
strike the tariff from tin plate.

The way to cure a disease is to strike
at the cause.

ITS EXPLANATION.

Our Harnessed contemporary made
an explanation of its ecclesiastical po-
sition yesterday which is quite as clear
as the reasons it assigned some time
ago for abandoning the silver cause. It
said:

"The Herald affects to see no differ-
ence between an officer in the Mormon
church advising a neighbor as a neigh-
bor, and the same man going to the
same neighbor and saying, 'It is the
will of the Lord that you do so and so.'"

That recalls the argument of an eastern
paper in favor of retaining the Philip-
pines. "We made no conquest of the
Philippines," it said, "we just took
them; there is a difference between
land grabbing and grabbing land." The
Tribune sees a difference between ec-
clesiastical interference and the use of
church influence. For here is its po-
sition so stated in an editorial of Dec.
6, 1898:

If Apostle John Henry Smith or Presi-
dent George A. Cannon or any other
authority please to go to the people or
to members of the legislature, or to send
Bishop Hiram B. Clawson to speak for
them, and to say, 'I want you, I
would not vote for John Jones because
he has antagonized the church,' that
would be their right.

In other words, the Storm Starter
holds that they may properly appeal to
voters in the name of the church, but
not in the name of the Lord.

It would have been nearer the truth
to have admitted that when the appeal
was made in behalf of the Republican
ticket it was all right but otherwise all
wrong.

DANGERS OF MILITARISM.

The worst feature of imperialism is
not expansion, even by conquest, ex-
cept so far as forcible expansion re-
quires this public to enter upon a
career of aggression.

Militarism, the curse of France, the
burden of Europe, the bane of all re-
publican governments, is an indispens-
able part of an imperialistic policy. It
has been the happiness of the Ameri-
can people that they have hitherto
resolutely resisted the military spirit
and refused to permit the maintenance
of anything more than a skeleton army
in times of peace.

They have escaped, until imperialism
began to take root, the scandals of
army politics, military intrigue and the
bartering of men's lives for influence
and power. They have eluded the domi-
nance of the man on horseback by re-
fusing to furnish him a mount. Mil-
itarism stands for brute force, whether
it be found in a free republic or an ar-
bitrary despotism. It is the enemy of
liberty and a menace to free govern-
ment.

It has driven thousands of Germans
from their native land. It has im-
periled and oppressed millions of Rus-
sians. It has brought France to the
verge of disaster and forced her people
into a fight for the maintenance of
their free institutions, threatened as
they are by the army they support to
defend them. A great standing army
is instinctively hostile to liberty, jeal-
ous of the civil power, antagonistic to
everything that tends to restrain brute
force or to curb the arbitrary will of
commanders.

Militarism in France has resorted to
forgery, perjury and the prostitution of
the courts of justice themselves in bat-
tling for military supremacy. This is
natural. Alexander Hamilton pointed
out the dangers of militarism and col-
onial experiments. Nor has there been
in the history of this republic anything
to justify an attempt to change the or-
der under which the nation has grown
so rapidly for a century and so great.
In every time of need the people have
brought to bear quite all of military
force that has been needed for the de-
fense of the republic. It is upon the
citizen soldiery we have always de-
pended. It is upon the citizen soldiery
we may always depend. But volun-
teers cannot be used for garrison pur-
poses. Distant colonies which have to
be ruled in this way with an iron hand
and a constant military menace can
only be held under a policy of militar-
ism.

The following from the Washington
Post applies to the local organ of im-

perialism as well as it does to the New
York paper mentioned: "As for the
outcry about reasonable agitators it
will be well to remember that every
step mankind has made in the di-
rection of truth, enlightenment and pro-
gress is to be credited to agitators. The
prophets of old were agitators; Christ
was one; every pioneer of liberty and
civilization was an agitator. Without
agitators, the world would still be
plunged in darkness and we but little
better than the aboriginal savage. Agi-
tation differentiates the true from the
false prophet. If we are blundering in
the Orient, agitation will reveal our
error. If we are right, agitation will
justify us. No righteous cause has ever
been hindered by agitation. Every
wickedness and tyranny and vice has
trembled and fallen before it. Such
newspapers as the New York Sun will
fringe and the Chicago Tribune will
thunder and the Chicago Tribune will
can disgust the American people, how-
ever, and weaken their own position by
such methods, and, indeed, that is what
they are doing at this moment."

Imperialists, or rather those advo-
cates of forcible expansion who are not
acquainted with history, are fond of
comparing the annexation of Texas
with the proposed subjugation of the
Philippines. It would be hard to find a
greater contrast. The people of Texas
sought annexation. There was no ob-
jection raised. The jurisdiction of the
Stars and Stripes was extended to the
coast with the consent of the governed.
On the contrary, the Tagals never have
acknowledged the sovereignty of this
government, because they disputed
Spain's right to sell them. And this
promptly the rather pertinent inquiry,
which has never yet been answered:
How can the Tagals be classed as reb-
els against this government when they
are neither citizens nor subjects?

The growing bitterness of the organ
of the boss against the Boers, its desire
to see them exterminated and its en-
thusiastic defense of England's course,
brings to mind its remark of last week
concerning another: "He is an Angli-
cized Irish-American, and that makes
up a compound which, however pro-
nounced it may develop in the literary
world, does not make a useful school-
master for the people."

Forty-eight hours before a certain
editorial appeared in an evening paper
printed in this city P. H. Lannan made
the statement that such an article
would appear, and he furthermore told
what the effect of it would be. It is
the general impression, too, that P. H.
Lannan is connected with the Salt Lake
Tribune.

AMUSEMENTS.

Tonight at the Salt Lake theatre, Mr.
Fremont will be seen in the sensation-
al comedy-drama, "77." The play is
said to contain an unlimited supply of
vigorous dramatic material, and to pro-
vide a vein of a certain kind of spirited
comedy, which invariably finds favor
in a marked degree. The play goes at
popular prices.

"My Friend From India" comes to
the Grand this evening for three per-
formances. Walter E. Perkins heads
the company, which is said to be uni-
formly strong. The farce comedy is
put on in exceptionally good style by
Mr. Perkins and his associated comedians.

Female "Suffrage."

(Chicago Tribune.)
In a country town in Florida recently
there was a contest for the people or
for second grade teachers' certificates in
a colored school. One of the questions
asked was a brief expression of the ap-
plicant's opinion of "female suffrage." A
young colored woman filled her blank
with an answer that was as brief as it
was to the point.

In regard to female suffrage, she
began: "In regard to female suffrage,
there are thousands of women who suffer
early and also late in life, and I am
compelled to say that the greater part of
suffrage is brought by themselves."

The writer then specifies the various
causes of female "suffrage." Women act
too rapidly, have their meals too irregu-
larly, expose themselves too much, do not
have proper exercise or clothing. "Any
one of these will bring about female suf-
frage. She always thinks that she is
stronger if they regarded the laws of
health. Their treatment to the physical
body only does to the people or for
second grade teachers' certificates in a
colored school. One of the questions
asked was a brief expression of the ap-
plicant's opinion of "female suffrage." A
young colored woman filled her blank
with an answer that was as brief as it
was to the point.

Colonel Atkinson's Wit.
(Detroit Tribune.)
One of the judges of the Wayne county
court tells of an incident in the bar prac-
tice of the late Colonel John Atkinson
that illustrates his quickness to hurt a
Parthian shaft and the biting sarcasm of
his irony.

He was opposed in the case on trial by
all the power and resources of James H.
Fond, and they were fighting like giants
for every point of advantage. Fond had
won a majority of the issues, the colonel
retired, and was lying low for a
chance to deliver his blow.

"It came," says the judge, "when I de-
clared a point against a fund. It had been
fiercely argued by both attorneys, and in
deciding it as I did I stated my reasons at
length, giving authority to my decision.
I shook my head at one of my conclusions,
his lips moved, and I supposed he had
made some comment, so when I concluded
my decision I asked:

"What do you say, Mr. Fond?"
"Quick as a flash and in the most cutting
tones of intense sarcasm, the colonel re-
plied:
"Mr. Fond did not speak, your honor.
He merely shook his head. There is noth-
ing in it."

Joey Had a Little Dog.

(Youth's Companion.)
The teacher of a district school in Maine
tells a story that reminds me of Mary
and her lamb, only it is of Joey and his
little dog.

Joey was a boy about 8 years old, and
was devoted to a small black puppy. One
of school hours boy and dog were insepa-
rable, and Joe apparently could not
reconcile himself to the necessity of leav-
ing the dog at home. For several mo-
ments the teacher allowed the puppy to re-
main at Joey's feet under the desk.

Then there came a day when the small
dog could not be kept quiet, but frisked
about to the delight of the school and the
dismay of the teacher.

"Joe," she said firmly, "you must take
him out."

Joe looked at her mournfully, but picked
up the pup, and with his head against his
back stalked out of the school. The boy's
feelings were evidently hurt, but he said
nothing until he reached the door; then,
giving a high kick, he turned back, look-
ing at the teacher with a pouting face, and
said slowly, "And he's named for you."

Experience As a Teacher.

(Chicago News.)
Mrs. Young—My husband and I have
been married but a short time.

Mrs. Olds—Why, how in the world could
you tell?

Mrs. Young—Easily enough. You still be-
lieve everything your husband tells you.

She Disagreed With Him.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"I'm sick of this new-fangled style of
dancing," said Blingins. "It's all skip
and slide and swing. Why, I'd rather go
out in the kitchen and enjoy a good, old-
fashioned German waltz with the hired
girl."

"No, you wouldn't," said Mrs. B.

A Marked Difference.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"Her face reminds me of a canvas by
Titian."

"If I remember rightly, Titian never painted
so much paint."

... THE HERALD'S ...

The Study Circle.

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)
Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.POPULAR STUDIES IN
SHAKESPEARE.

Contributors to this course: Dr. Ed-
ward Dowden, Dr. William J. Rolfe,
Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. Albert S.
Cook, Dr. Hiram Corson, Dr. Isaac N.
Dennison, Dr. Vida D. Scudder and
others.

IV. KING LEAR.

The Play as an Acting Drama.

The poet Shelley said of "King Lear"
that it was "the most perfect specimen
of the dramatic art existing in the
world." Another critic has said of it
that it is "the greatest single achieve-
ment in poetry of the Teutonic or north-
ern genius."

Though the full measure of these es-
timates the critical world may not
wholly consent to, yet the world comes
very near to consenting to them. "King
Lear" is universally admitted to be one
of the very finest productions of dra-
matic art and dramatic poetry the
world has known.

And yet, great as "King Lear" is as
a play and as a dramatic poem, its
greatness is not altogether realizable to
the ordinary reader.

The ordinary reader has rarely the
imagination necessary in order to com-
prehend the greatness of the characteriza-
tions of the play or the insight neces-

there is little doubt but that it is, they
concede to Garrick a place in his art
the very highest.

But not all the wits of the town were
with Garrick. It was said that Garrick
was jealous of his younger rival, and
so much so that there was more than
cleverness in the following epigram,
got off with purpose to wound him;
there was real point and sting in it:

"Critics attend, and judge the rival
Lear."
While these commands applaud and
each your tears.
Then own the truth—well he performs his
part.
Who touches, even Garrick, to the
heart."

Subsequent to Garrick's day "King
Lear" for many years does not seem to
have met with great success. Once in
1783 the "tragic muse," Mrs. Siddons,
chose the play for her benefit night and
played Cordelia, whilst her brother,
John Kemble, renewed for his power
in the "curse part," played the king.
But Mrs. Siddons did not much affect
the play, nor indeed has any other
great actress, although critics univer-
sally agree in estimating Cordelia as
one of the very noblest of all the
Shakespearean heroines. But the part
is too slight, too merely a sketch, to be
attractive to actresses who have repu-
tations to make, or, indeed, to sustain.

The first great Lear, in the true
sense of the word, was Edmund Keane.
He was a man of great power and
beauty, and his performance of the part
in 1829. But although by general
consent Keane is ranked the greatest
impersonator of Shakespearean char-
acter the world has known, still his Lear
was not in all its parts a complete suc-
cess. Indeed, Hazlitt, who was an im-
partial admirer of Keane, thought that in
some respects it was inferior to Kem-
ble's.

We said that the first great Lear, in
the true Shakespearean conception of
the matter, was Edmund Keane. But even
Keane did not introduce into his ver-
sion of the play Shakespeare's Fool.
This was done by Macready, Jan. 25,
1838. Macready thus has the honor of
having been the one who first intro-
duced to the world the play of "King Lear"
as Shakespeare wrote it. But even
Macready was very nervous about the
matter. On Jan. 25 he wrote: "My opin-
ion of the introduction of the Fool is
that, like many such terrible contrasts
in poetry and painting, in acting rep-
resentation it will fail of effect. It will
either weary or distract the spectator."
Next day he wrote that he had men-
tioned his apprehension to some friends,
"I described," he says, "the sort of
Fool I had in mind, and they all agreed
that it should be, and stated my belief that
it never could be acted. Bartley (a
friend) observed that a woman should
play it. I caught at the idea and in-
stantly exclaimed, 'Miss Horton is the
very person!' I was delighted at the
thought." And the part of Lear's Fool,
since Macready's time, has been almost
always played by a woman.

Macready's Lear was one of his great-
est parts. But like most actors who
have tried the part, he was not equally
good at all points of it. He especially
excelled in lines calling for tenderness,
pation and the expression of yearning
and sympathy. The storm and stress
of Lear's moments of passion were
scarcely his. And yet Bulwer Lytton,
who wrote the most noble of the "Titanic
grandeur" of Macready's Lear.

"King Lear" held a conspicuous place
in those great Shakespearean revivals
that in the middle of the century
Charles Kemble made at the Princess
and Samuel Phelps made at Sadler's
Wells. These great actors played the
part of Lear themselves, but, like their
predecessor Macready, they were each
greater in the milder and more pathet-
ic aspects of Lear's highly composite
character than in the larger and more
potentially impressive aspects of it.

In America the two great Lear were
Edwin Forrest and Edwin Booth.
Lear was one of Forrest's greatest
parts. But Forrest had played too
much and too long in the way of
"talking the ears of the groundlings"
ever to become a perfect Lear. He
lacked the tenderness, the grandeur,
the dignified nobility of mind who was
"every inch a king." And yet Lear
was a part in which Forrest constantly
kept overcoming the rough and ob-
trusive individuality of his youth, and
in which, therefore, he constantly grew
milder and nobler and greater.
Booth's Lear, though a noble one, was,
of course, outshone by his Richelieu
and his Hamlet.

Note.—The study of "King Lear" will
be concluded on Thursday.



EDWIN FORREST AS KING LEAR.

Shakespearean conception of the char-
acter, was Edmund Keane. Keane's first
appearance in the part was in Drury
Lane in 1829. But although by general
consent Keane is ranked the greatest
impersonator of Shakespearean char-
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Lear was one of Forrest's greatest
parts. But Forrest had played too
much and too long in the way of
"talking the ears of the groundlings"
ever to become a perfect Lear. He
lacked the tenderness, the grandeur,
the dignified nobility of mind who was
"every inch a king." And yet Lear
was a part in which Forrest constantly
kept overcoming the rough and ob-
trusive individuality of his youth, and
in which, therefore, he constantly grew
milder and nobler and greater.
Booth's Lear, though a noble one, was,
of course, outshone by his Richelieu
and his Hamlet.

Note.—The study of "King Lear" will
be concluded on Thursday.

SOME GOOD SHORT STORIES.

His Last and Best Friend.

(Youth's Companion.)

Perhaps the first person to believe in
the genius of Robert Louis Stevenson was
his mother. She was devotedly attached
to him throughout his life, and realized
his value to the world long before the
world gave him a hearing. It was her
lot to live to mourn his death, but she
was comforted in her trouble by the sym-
pathy of two nations.

Some time after death a great mem-
orial meeting was held in Edinburgh.
For his mother, says the author of "Stev-
enson's Edinburgh Days," it was a gala
day. She started for Music hall not too
early, feeling sure of a seat with a re-
served ticket in her hand. She had de-
clined to sit on the platform and pre-
ferred to be a simple unit in the audience.
The crowd was beyond expectations.

Mrs. Stevenson arrived to find every pas-
sage blocked and a surging mass at the
main entrance clamoring for admittance.
She feared that she, with them, would
be turned away, but as a fortune teller
she appealed to a policeman.